

QUA

2. The first and last quarter of the moon.
It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half moon, when the moon being in the quadratures, we see but half the enlightened part. *Locke.*

3. The state of being square; a quadrate; a square.
All things parted by th' empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy orbicular world. *Milton.*

QUADRENNIAL. *adj.* [quadrannium, from quatuor and annus, Latin.]
1. Comprising four years.
2. Happening once in four years.

QUADRILE. *adj.* [from quadra, Lat.] That may be squared.
Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all quadrile curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688. *Derham.*

QUADRIFID. *adj.* [quadrifidus, Lat.] Cloven into four divisions.

QUADRILATERAL. *adj.* [quadrilaterus, Fr. quatuor and later, Lat.] Having four sides.
Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a quadrilateral pyramid, sometimes placed on a quadrilateral base or column. *Woodward on Fossils.*

QUADRILATERALNESS. *n. f.* [from quadrilateral.] The property of having four right lined sides, forming as many right angles. *Diſc.*

QUADRILLE. *n. f.* A game at cards. *Diſc.*

QUADRIN. *n. f.* [quadrinus, Lat.] A mite; a small piece of money, in value about a farthing. *Bailey.*

QUADRINOMICAL. *adj.* [quatuor and nomen, Lat.] Consisting of four denominations. *Diſc.*

QUADRIPARTITE. *adj.* [quatuor and partitus, Lat.] Having four parties; divided into four parts.

QUADRIPARTITELY. *adv.* [from quadripartite.] In a quadrupartite distribution.

QUADRIPARTITION. *n. f.* A division by four, or the taking the fourth part of any quantity or number. *Diſc.*

QUADRIPHYLLOUS. *adj.* [quatuor and phyllon.] Having four leaves.

QUADRIREME. *n. f.* [quadrirēmis, Lat.] A galley with four banks of oars.

QUADRISYLLABLE. *n. f.* [quatuor and syllable.] A word of four syllables.

QUADRIVALES. *n. f.* [quatuor and valēs, Lat.] Doors with four folds.

QUADRIVIAL. *adj.* [quadrivium, Lat.] Having four ways meeting in a point.

QUADRUPE. *n. f.* [quadrupede, Fr. quadrupes, Lat.] An animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts.
The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other quadrupeds. *Brown.*
The fang teeth, eye teeth, or dentes canini of some quadruped.
Most quadrupedes, that live upon herbs, have incisive teeth to pluck and divide them. *Arbutnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of quadrupeds I only mean. *Swift.*

QUADRUPE. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprized at many actions of the quadruped and winged animals. *Watts.*

QUADRUPE. *adj.* [quadruple, Fr. quadruplex, Lat.] Fourfold; four times told.

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. *Hooker.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble or quadruple, to any of the longest times of the first age. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

Fat refreshes the blood in the penury of aliment during the winter, and some animals have a quadruple caul. *Arbutnot.*

TO QUADRUPLICATE. *v. a.* [quadruplex, Fr. quadruplex, Lat.] To double twice; to make fourfold.

QUADRUPLICATION. *n. f.* [from quadruplicate.] The taking a thing four times.

QUADRUPLY. *adv.* [from quadruple.] To a fourfold quantity.
If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is quadruply recompensed. *Swift.*

QUERE. [Latin.] Enquire; seek; a word put when any thing is recommended to enquiry.

Quere, if 'tis steeped in the same liquor, it may not prevent the fly and grub. *Martimer's Husbandry.*

TO QUAFF. *v. a.* [of this word the derivation is uncertain; Yunus, with his usual idleness of conjecture, derives it from the Greek, *κωφίζω* in the Eolick dialect used for *κωφίζω*. Skimmer from go off, as go off, quaff, quaff, quaff. It comes from *coffers*, Fr. to be drunk.] To drink; to swallow in large draughts.
He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
H' ad been abroad carousing to his mates

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After a storm, quaff off the muscadell,
And threw the fops all in the sexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

I found the prince,
With such a deep demeanour in great sorrow,
That tyranny, which never quaffs but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have wash'd his knife
With gentle eye drops. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. ii.*

On flow'rs repos'd, and with rich flow'rs crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. v.*

TO QUAFF. *v. n.* To drink luxuriously.
We may contrive this afternoon,
And quaff caroules to our mistress' health. *Shakeſp.*
Belshazzar, quaffing in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees
his fatal sentence writ by the fingers of God. *South.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And quaff with blameless Ethiops in the deep. *Dryden.*

QUAFFER. *n. f.* [from quaff.] He who quaffs.

TO QUAFFER. *v. n.* [a low word, I suppose, formed by chance.] To feel out. This seems to be the meaning.
Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, quaffer and grope out their meat the most. *Derham.*

QUAGGY. *adj.* [from quagmire.] Boggy; soft; not solid. *Anſ.*

This word is somewhere too in *Clarissa*.

QUAGMIRE. *n. f.* [that is, quagmire.] A shaking marsh; a bog that trembles under the feet.
The fen and quagmire, to marsh by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tuſſer.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a quagmire of your mingled brains. *Shakeſp.*

Poor Tom! whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and quagmire.
The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or quagmire. *More.*

The brain is of such a clammy confidence, that it can no more retain motion than a quagmire. *Glanville's Serfs.*

QUAID. *part.* [of this participle I know not the verb, and believe it only put by Spenser, who often took great liberties, for quailed, for the poor convenience of his rhyme.] Crushed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was quaid,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismay'd. *P. Qu.*

QUAIL. *n. f.* [quaglia, Italian.] A bird of game.
His quails ever
Beat mine, in-hoop'd at odds. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleop.*

Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a quail pipe, easily drew the cocks into their snares. *Rey on the Creation.*

A fresher gale
Sweeping with shadowy gulf the field of corn,
While the quail clamours for his running mate. *Thomson.*

QUAILPIPE. *n. f.* [quail and pipe.] A pipe with which fowlers allure quails.
A dish of wild fowl furnished conversation, which concluded with a late invention for improving the quailpipe. *Addison's Spectator, N° 108.*

TO QUAIL. *v. n.* [quelen, Dutch.] To languish; to sink into dejection; to lose spirit. *Spenser.*
He writes there is no quailing now;
Because the king is certainly posselt
Of all our purposes. *Shakeſp. Henry IV. p. i.*

This may plant courage in their quailing breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory. *Shakeſp.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to quail, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege. *Knight.*

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou can't not shrink or quail;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower. *Herbert.*

When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warrior quail. *Wandering Pr. of Troy.*

At this the errant's courage quails. *Cleveland.*

To pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving by the recesses of the sun, the sap in trees precisely follows the motion of the sun. *Habitu.*

TO QUAIL. *v. a.* [cpellan, Saxon.] To crush; to quell; to depress; to sink; to overpower.
To drive him to despair, and quite to quail,
He shewed him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

Three, with fiery courage, he affails;
Three, as kings adorn'd in royal wife:
And each successive after other quails,
Still wond'ring whence so many kings should rise. *Daniel.*

QUAINT. *adj.* [quaint, Fr. compais, Lat.]
1. Nice; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.
Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,
And plain speech oft, than quaint phrase framed is. *Sidney.*

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You were glad to be employ'd,
To shew how quaint an orator you are. *Shakeſp.*
He spends some pages about two similitudes; one of mine, and another quainter of his own. *Stillington.*

2. Subtle; artful. Obsolete.

3. Neat; pretty; exact.
But for a fine, quaint, graceful and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on's.
Her mother hath intended,
That, quaint in green, she shall be loose enrob'd
With ribbands pendent, flaring 'bout her head. *Shakeſp.*
I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More quaint, more pleasing, nor more commendable. *Shakespeare.*

4. Subtly excogitated; fine spun.
I'll speak of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell quaint lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying they fell sick and died.
He his fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide
Hereafter. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. viii.*

5. Quaint is, in Spenser, quailed; perhaps to have a very licentious irregularity.
With such fair flight him Guyon fail'd:
Till at the last, all breathless, weary and faint,
Him spying, with fresh onset he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming quaint,
Struck him so hugely, that through great constraint
He made him stoop. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*

6. Affecting; foppish. This is not the true idea of the word, which Swift seems not to have well understood.
To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have overrun us; and I wish I could say, those quaint fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects. *Swift.*

QUAINTLY. *adv.* [from quaint.]
1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.
When was old Sherwood's hair more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchas'd and pur'd. *B. Johnson.*

2. Artfully.
Breathe his faults to quaintly,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind. *Shakespeare.*

3. Ingeniously with success. This is not the true sense.
As my Buxoma
With gentle finger stroak'd her milky care,
I quaintly stole a kiss. *Gay.*

QUAINTNESS. *n. f.* [from quaint.] Nicety; petty elegance.
There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the quaintness of wit.

TO QUAKE. *v. n.* [capan, Saxon.]
1. To shake with cold or fear; to tremble.
Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood quaking like the partridge on which the hawk is even ready to seize. *Sidney, b. i.*

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt quake for this. *Shakespeare.*

Do such business as the better day
Would quake to look on. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to quake,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by. *Shakespeare.*

The mountains quake at him; and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence. *Nab. i. 5.*

Son of man eat thy bread with quaking, and drink thy water with trembling and carefulness. *Ezek. xii. 18.*

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They quake but hearing their own trumpets found. *Dryden.*

2. To shake; not to be solid or firm.
Next Smedley div'd; slow circles dimpled o'er
The quaking mud, that clos'd and op'd no more. *Pope.*

QUAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A shudder; a tremulous agitation.
As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a quake;
So often jealousy and fear
Stol'n to mine heart, cause tremblings there. *Suchling.*

QUAKING-GRASS. *n. f.* An herb. *Am. worth.*

QUALIFICATION. *n. f.* [qualification, Fr. from qualify.]
1. That which makes any person or thing fit for any thing.
It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary qualifications for preferment. *Swift.*

2. Accomplishment.
Good qualifications of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a public esteem of him. *Atter.*

3. Abatement; diminution.
Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all

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plants, herbs and fruits upon the earth received a qualification and harmful change. *Raleigh's History of the World.*

TO QUALIFY. *v. a.* [qualifier, Fr.]
1. To fit for any thing.
Place over them such governors, as may be qualified in such manner as may govern the place. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to qualify him for a surgeon. *Swift's Will.*

2. To furnish with qualifications; to accomplish.
That which ordinary men are fit for, I am qualified in; and the best of me is diligence. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*
She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside to qualified, as may be seen
The spouse of any noble gentleman. *Shakespeare.*

3. To make capable of any employment or privilege.
4. To abate; to soften; to diminish.
I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to qualify
His rigorous course. *Shakespeare. Merchant of Venice.*
I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But qualify the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason. *Shakespeare.*
I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily qualified too; and behold what innovation it makes here. *Shakespeare.*
They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will qualify it, expounding their years not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon. *Abbot.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so qualified, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might qualify that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher. *Waller.*

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or qualifying one thing with another. *L'Estrange.*

My proposition I have qualified with the word, often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful. *Atterbury.*

5. To ease; to alluage.
He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them qualify'd,
And him restor'd to health, that would have dy'd. *Spenser.*

6. To modify; to regulate.
It hath no larins or throttle to qualify the found. *Brown.*

QUALITY. *n. f.* [qualitas, Lat. qualis, Fr.]
1. Nature relatively considered.
These, being of a far other nature and quality, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in scripture. *Hooker.*
Other creatures have not judgment to examine the quality of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves. *Hooker.*
Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or quality of it, and the quality follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule. *South.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call quality of the subject, wherein that power is. *Locke.*

2. Property; accident.
In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for qualities are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Shakespeare.*
No sensible qualities, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these qualities are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position. *Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.
O, mickle is the powerful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities. *Shakespeare.*

4. Disposition; temper.
To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The qualities of people. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

5. Virtue or vice.
One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their qualities, and who their queen? *Dryden.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification.
He had those qualities of horsemanship, dancing and fencing, which accompany a good breeding. *Clarendon.*

7. Character.
The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both qualities, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney general. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*
We,